

REMARKS

Reconsideration and allowance of the captioned application in view of the foregoing amendments and the remarks which follow are respectfully requested.

The claims in the application were claims 1-7. By this amendment, claims 8-10 have been added. Accordingly, the claims now in the application are claims 1-10.

New claim 8 recites a hair oil in which said glyceride fatty ester:hydrocarbon oil weight ratio ranges from 90:10 to 10:90. Support for this new claim 8 may be found throughout the specification, as for example at original claim 6 on page 11 of the specification.

New claim 9 recites a hair oil in which said glyceride fatty ester:hydrocarbon oil weight ratio ranges from 80:20 to 20:80. Support for new claim 9 may be found throughout the specification, as for example at original claim 6 on page 11 of the specification.

New claim 10 recites a hair oil which has the transition language "consisting essentially of". Support for this new claim 10 may be found throughout the specification, as for example at claim 1 on page 10 of the specification.

Entry, examination and allowance of new claims 8-10 are respectfully requested.

Claim 6 has been rejected under 35 USC §112, second paragraph for having broad ranges or limitations recited together with narrow ranges or limitations. This rejection has been obviated by the above amendments to claim 6 which caused that claim to have only one range. New claim 8 and 9 separately recite the other range of ratios that were originally in claim 6.

In view of these amendments, it is respectfully submitted that the rejection under 35 USC §112 has been obviated, and withdrawal of this rejection is respectfully requested.

Claims 1, 3 and 5-7 have been rejected under 35 USC §102(b) as being anticipated by Kawasaki. This rejection is respectfully traversed.

In making this rejection, the Office Action is apparently relying upon Example 51 which appears at column 33, lines 55-67 of Kawasaki. However, the preparation of Example 51 in Kawasaki is not clearly set forth. In the first instance, the undersigned was not able to determine what liquid paraffin (70 seconds) meant. In the second instance, the liquid paraffin, castor oil, and S26 portions of the hair oil total 100%. Therefore, it is not seen how perfume, perfume solubilizer, and color and antioxidant could also be added to this composition as is listed in Example 51.

Finally, no steps for preparing this hair oil are given. At column 33, lines 65-67, Kawasaki merely recites that a hair oil was prepared according to the formula. Therefore, Kawasaki is not a proper enabling disclosure under 35 USC §102 (see MPEP 2131.01; see *In re Donohue*, 226 USPQ 619 (Fed. Cir. 1985)). Therefore, withdrawal of this rejection under 35 USC §102(b) is respectfully requested.

Claims 1, 3-4 and 5-7 have been rejected under 35 USC §102(b) as being anticipated by Jones. This rejection is respectfully traversed.

Column 1, lines 10-13 refers to the composition in Jones as a cream. By contrast, the claimed compositions are hair oils. The term "cream" refers to dispersions as can be seen from enclosed page 574, Volume 3, *Cosmetics Science and Technology*, Balsam et al. (1974). An "oil" is a liquid or can be easily liquified on heating and has an oily or unctuous consistency (see enclosed page 808, *Merriam-Webster's Collegiate Dictionary*, Tenth Edition, 1996).

Thus it can be seen that Jones does not anticipate the present claims and withdrawal of this rejection under 35 USC §102(b) is respectfully requested.

Claims 1-6 have been rejected under 35 USC §103(a) as being unpatentable over GB 2,289,219 ('219) by itself or in view of applicants' statements that specific sources for vegetable derived glyceride fatty esters are castor oil and sesame oil.

The compositions of '219 are organic solutions (see page 3, first full paragraph of '219).

Moreover, process claims 12, 13, 14, and 15 speak of homogenizing the final compositions which are solutions in '219. By contrast, the presently claimed compositions are oils. It would not be obvious to arrive at the claimed oils from the organic solutions of '219 which can include onion juice, garlic, petroleum jelly, sesame oil, castor oil, mineral oil, herbal extract, honey, and egg yolk, as well as ethanol.

The further statements in applicants' specification that castor and sesame oil contain glyceride fatty esters, in no way renders obvious the present compositions when taken with '219.

Claims 1-7 have been rejected under 35 USC §103(a) as being unpatentable over Vernon. This rejection is respectfully traversed.

As noted in the Office Action, Vernon requires 60 to 70% petrolatum. Petrolatum is not the light mineral oils or oils from petrolatum jelly that are set forth in the specification.

Example I at column 3, lines 20-23 state that when the composition of Vernon is allowed to cool to room temperature, it produces a gel. A "gel" is a colloid which can be a jelly (see enclosed pages 483 and 484 of Merriam-Webster's Collegiate Dictionary, Tenth Edition, 1996). This is in contrast to the claimed compositions which are

described above. Consequently, Vernon fails to render obvious claims 1-7 and withdrawal of this rejection under 35 SC §103(a) is respectfully requested.

Claims 2 and 4 have been rejected under 35 USC §103(a) as being unpatentable over Kawasaki by itself or in view of applicants' statements that vegetable derived, glyceride fatty acid esters can be found in castor oil and sesame oil. This rejection is respectfully traversed.

It has already been pointed out above that Example 51 of Kawasaki fails to provide an enabling disclosure for a hair oil composition containing 33% paraffin and 33% castor oil. Example 51 does list the ingredient, castor oil, however, since Example 51 is inoperative, it would not suggest to one of ordinary skill in the art to prepare the claimed hair oils. It is noted again that Example 51 of Kawasaki fails to provide for a manufacturing process for its hair oils. Withdrawal of this rejection is respectfully requested.

Claim 2 has been rejected under 35 USC §103(a) as being unpatentable over Jones by itself or in view of applicants statement that glyceride fatty esters can be found in castor oil and sesame oil. This rejection is respectfully traversed.

While it is conceded that Jones describes the preparation of compositions that have light petrolatum, it is noted that Jones at column 1, lines 10-13 describe its compositions as creams. By contrast, the claimed compositions are hair oils. It is not seen how one of ordinary skill in the art would proceed from the creams of Jones to the hair oils of the present invention even in light of the statement in the present specification that glyceride fatty esters can be found in castor oil and sesame oil.

Newly added claim 10 has "consisting essentially of" transition language which makes it further removed from the cited publications by excluding extraneous ingredients from the compositions recited therein. Thus, new claim 10 is further removed from the compositions of Kawasaki which require the presence of boric acid

esters (see column 50, lines 10-19 of Kawasaki); and it is further removed from the compositions of Jones which require paraffin wax, biotin, keratin protein and polysorbate 80 (see column 2, lines 52-58 of Jones); and it is further removed from the compositions of Vernon which require sulfur, mustard oil and propanetriol (see column 3, lines 45-50 of Vernon); and it is further removed from the compositions of GB '219 patent which requires a non-cyclic organic sulfur compound (see page 11, lines 1-4 of the GB '219 patent).

Since all of the claims are in proper form and have been patentably distinguished over the publications of record, an early Notification of Allowance is respectfully requested.

Attached hereto is a marked-up version of the changes made to the specification and claims by the current amendment. The attached page is captioned **"Version with markings to show changes made"**.

If a telephone conversation would be of assistance in advancing prosecution of the subject application, applicants' undersigned attorney invites the Examiner to telephone him at the number provided.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Matthew Boxer".

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MB:sc
201-840-2963

VERSION WITH MARKINGS TO SHOW CHANGES MADE

In the Claims

Claim 6 has been amended as follows:

6. (Amended) A hair oil according to claim 1, wherein ~~in which~~ said glyceride fatty ester:hydrocarbon oil weight ratio ranges from 95:5 to 5:95, ~~preferably from 90:10 to 10:90, most preferably from 80:20 to 20:80.~~

New claim 8 has been added.

New claim 9 has been added.

New claim 10 has been added.

Cosmetics

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TABLE I. Identities of Dispersions

Name	Continuous phase	Dispersed phase
Aerosol	Gas	Liquid
Aerosol (dust)	Gas	Solid
Foam	Liquid	Gas
Lotion	Liquid	Liquid
Suspension or dispersion	Liquid	Solid
Foam	(Semi-)solid ^a	Gas
Gel, cream, ointment	(Semi-)solid ^a	Liquid
Cream, ointment, suspension	(Semi-)solid ^a	Solid
Rigid foam	Solid	Gas
?	Solid	Liquid
?	Solid	Solid

^a Gel, paste, or wax.

Definitions

An *emulsion* is a two-phase system consisting of two incompletely miscible liquids, the one being dispersed as finite globules in the other. Emulsions, liquid dispersed in liquid, are one of the more frequently encountered cosmetic forms of a modified Ostwald classification (the manners of dispersion of the three common states of matter: liquids, solids, and gases). Historical cosmetic nomenclature of several of these classifications is shown in Table I. In this table, reference is made to an additional "state of matter," that of the semi-solid paste or wax, for practical reasons.

A *suspension* is generally thought of as a two-phase system closely related to an emulsion, in which the dispersed phase is a solid. Some cosmetics are pigmented, hence, are both emulsions and suspensions. A *foam* is a two-phase system, similar to an emulsion, where the dispersed phase is a gas. An *aerosol* is the inverse of a foam, air being the continuous phase and liquid or solid being the dispersed phase. The word *dispersion*, though frequently used, is relatively ambiguous with relation to emulsification. It is variously used to refer to emulsions, suspensions, and aerosols. *Solubilization* is popularly used to refer to the act of preparing an extremely fine particle size emulsion or suspension, the particle size being so small that the product appears clear to the eye.

True solution is not achieved in solubilization, as is easily apparent by

checking for Tyndall effect. Recently, the term *microemulsion* has been used (7-11) for what seems to be a special case of solubilization, using low levels of surfactant under highly critical conditions (see "Solubilization," p. 621). A *cream* (emulsion) is usually an emulsion that exhibits a certain degree of body, or apparent viscosity sufficient to form a heavy fluid or a soft, easily deformed gel. A *lotion*, on the other hand, is pourable and is usually a bodied emulsion that exhibits a given apparent viscosity. An *ointment*, usually a term reserved for pharmaceuticals, has been in the past a semi-solid based on the nature of the continuous phase, such as petrolatum. However, this apparent viscosity may be achieved by proper emulsification; thus an ointment may include a wider range of formulas than before. The term *aerosol* can have two notably different meanings. The popular use of the word denotes a pressurized package; the technical definition refers to minute particles of liquid or solid dispersed in a gas.

A *surface active* agent is a compound which reduces the work required to effect contact between two surfaces; it reduces surface and interfacial tension. It usually attains this characteristic by virtue of combining hydrophilic and lipophilic groups in one molecule (see "Nature and Properties of Emulsifiers," p. 000).

The term *emulsifier* is often misused. Emulsifiers are a subdivision of the general class of surface-active agents. Other subdivisions are wetting agents, solubilizers, detergents, suspending agents, etc. These terms are frequently used indiscriminately, the only justification being other common classification as surface-active agents and the fact that the uses of many do overlap in the subclassifications. Of particular interest in the field of cosmetics is the closely related term, *solubilizing agent*. For solubilizing oils in water, these are merely a special type of O/W emulsifier used in sufficient concentration to produce a clear O/W emulsion (by virtue of extremely fine particle size). Special designations have been devised for oil-water systems to indicate which is the internal and which is the external phase. *Oil-in-water emulsions* have the oil as the internal phase and water as the external phase. In *water-in-oil emulsions*, water is the internal phase in oil, which is the external phase. Circumstances exist where the emulsion type, whether O/W or W/O, is not clearly defined; the internal and external phases, instead of being homogeneous, each contain portions of the opposite phase. Such an emulsion is said to be a *dual emulsion*.

Much less common, in fact rare, is the *nonaqueous emulsion*. Here, the terms O/W and W/O are inappropriate. Likewise, the selection of emulsifiers that will exhibit true surface activity in essentially nonaqueous situations is difficult (12-13), and few truly nonaqueous emulsions show sufficient stability to be commercially acceptable.

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The

Abbreviations

about the voice
e assurance that it will pro
ble companion.

to gain by gradual increase: ACCUMULATE (accu-
as oneself) by mustering strength 6: to reach
actively from hints or through inferences (1 ~
a: to pull (fabric) along a line of stitching to
b: to draw about or close to something)
c: to bring together the parts of d: to
together in a body b: to cluster around a
a: to swell and fill with pus b: GROW, INCREASE
OTHER. COLLECT, ASSEMBLE, CONGREGATE mean to
into a group, mass, or unit. GATHER is the
ing or coming together from a spread-out or
d quickly gathered. COLLECT often implies
arrangement (collected books on gardening).
red union or organization of persons or things
pose (experts assembled for a conference).
spontaneous flocking together into a crowd or
under shelter in a storm). SYN see in addition
(1555) 4: something gathered: as a: a pile
gathering b: a mass of molten glass collect-
wing 2: an act or instance of gathering
ng n (bef. 12c) 1: ASSEMBLY. MEETING 2:
ACCESS 3: the collecting of food or raw mate-
COLLECTION. COMPILATION 5: a gather in cloth-
gun 'gat-lín-ə n (Richard J. Gatling †1902)
a machine gun with a revolving cluster of barrels
revolution
gá-tor\ n (1844) ALLIGATOR
gosh\ adj, sometimes gauch-er; sometimes gau-
51) 1: lacking social experience or grace; dis-
it would be ~ to mention the subject 2: cr-
~ turn of phrase) 2: not planar (~ conform-
syn see AWKWARD ~ gauchely adv ~ gauch-
rie 'gò-sh(-)à-ré\ n [F] (1826): a tactless or ef-
ficient disease 'gò-sház-ə n (Philippe C. E. Gau-
in) (1902): a rare hereditary disorder of hair
by an enzyme deficiency and characterized by
en and neurological impairment
'gau-(-)chò\ n, pl gauchos [AmerSp] (1824)
American pampas
god, 'gád\ n [ME gaudē] (15c): ORNAMENT. TRIVIAL
y 'gò-dò-ré, 'gá- n (ca. 1598): showy or
nal finery
'gò-dé, 'gá- adj gaud-i-er; -est (1582) 1:
sly ornamented 2: marked by dazzling brilliant
avagance (~ praise) — gaud-i-ly 'gò-dé-ly, 'gá-
'gò-dé-nás, 'gá- n
AUDY, TAWDRY, GARISH, FLASHY, MERETRIOUS
ly showy. GALDY implies a tasteless use of over-
ing colors or excessive ornamentation (circus
costumes). TAWDRY applies to what is at once
eazy (~ tawdry saloons). GARISH describes what is
ively bright (~ garish neon signs). FLASHY implies
quickly and easily seen to be shallow or vulgar
act). MERETRIOUS stresses falsity and may
that beckons with a false allure or promise (a
of casinos and bars).
n, pl gaudies (prob. fr. L gaudium joy — more
or entertainment esp. in the form of an amuse-
tish university
fr 'gá-(-)r, 'gò- 'gò- var of GOFFER
'gá- n [ME gauge, fr. ONF] (15c) 1: a: a
dimension) according to some standard or
distance between the rails of a railroad (2): the
arrel's inner diameter nominally expressed as the
each just fitting that diameter required to make
shotgun) (3): the thickness of a thin material (as
film) (4): the diameter of a slender object (as
needle) (5): the fineness of a knitted fabric
of loops per unit width b: DIMENSIONS, SIZE
ys are a: of public sentiment) 2: an instru-
of measuring or testing: as a: an instrument
son or for testing mechanical accuracy b: an
lustrated scale or dial for measuring or indicating
osition of a ship with reference to another ship
nction introduced into a field equation to pro-
of the equation but having no observable physical
ce STANDARD
e vi gauged; gaug-ing (15c) 1: a: to mea-
dimensions, or other measurable quantity of
ity or contents of c: ESTIMATE, JUDGE (hard to
check for conformity to specifications or limits)
set out
e 'gá-(-)d\ adj (1823) of masonry: dressed to size
er 'gá-(-)r\ n (15c) 1: one that gauges 2: a
who inspects dutiable bulk goods
e theory n (1925): any of several theories in
transmission of a fundamental force between two
by the exchange of an elementary particle
'gól\ n (1625) 1: a Celt of ancient Gaul 2:
-ish 'gò-lish\ adj (1659): of or relating to the
age or land
-ish n (1668): the Celtic language of the ancient
-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES table
-ism 'gò-(-)l-izm, 'gò- n [Charles de Gaulle
ch political movement during World War II
lle in opposition to the Vichy regime — Gaul-let
movement led by Charles de Gaulle — a: ON
'gòl\ n (prob. of Scand origin; akin to ON
'gól) (1575) chiefly Brit: a heavy thick clay soil
'góm, 'gám\ n [origin unknown] (1796) dial:
t\ gónt, 'gánt\ adj [ME] (15c) 1: excessively
~ face) 2: BARREN, DESOLATE syn see LEAN
aunt-ness n

ge- or **geo-** *comb. form* [ME *geo-*, fr. MF & L; MF, fr. L, fr. Gk *gē-*, *gēo-*, fr. *gē*] 1: earth: ground: soil (*geanticline*) (*geophyte*) 2: geographic: geography and (*geopolitics*)

ge-anti-cline *ˌdʒe-ˈan-ti-ˈkli-n* *n* (1889): a great upward flexure of the earth's crust — compare **GEOSYNCLINE**

gear *ˈɡɪər* *n* [ME *gere*, fr. ON *gervi*, *gervi*: akin to OE *gearwe* equipment, clothing, *gearwe* ready — more at **YARE**] (14c) 1 **a**: CLOTHING, GARMENTS **b**: movable property: GOODS **2**: EQUIPMENT, PARAPHERNALIA *fishing* ~ **3** **a**: the rigging of a ship or boat **b**: the harness esp. of horses **4** *dialect chiefly Brit*: absurd talk: NONSENSE **5** *dialect chiefly Brit*: DOINGS **6** **a** (1): a mechanism that performs a specific function in a complete machine (steering ~) (2): a toothed wheel (3): working relation, position, order, or adjustment (got her career in ~) **b**: one of two or more adjustments of a transmission (as of a bicycle or motor vehicle) that determine mechanical advantage, relative speed, and direction of travel — **gear-less** *ˈlɒs* *adj*

gear *vi* (1851) 1 **a**: to provide (as machinery) with gearing **b**: to connect by gearing **2** **a**: to make ready for effective operation **b**: to adjust so as to match, blend with, or satisfy something (~ing wages to productivity) ~ *vi* 1 **a** *Brit*, of machinery: to be in gear: MESH **b**: SHIFT *lc* (~ down) **2**: to become adjusted so as to match, blend, or harmonize

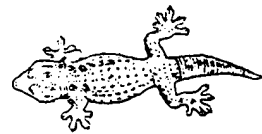
gear-box *ˈɡɪər-ˌbɒks* *n* (1871) 1: GEARING **2**: TRANSMISSION **3**

gear-change *ˈdʒɪər-ˌtʃeɪŋ* *n* (1927) *Brit*: GEARSHIFT

gearing *ˈɡɪər-ɪŋ* *n* (1833) 1: the act or process of providing or fitting with gears **2**: the parts by which motion is transmitted from one portion of machinery to another: esp.: a train of gears

gear-shift *ˈɡɪər-ˌʃɪft* *n* (1926) **a**: a mechanism by which the transmission gears in a power-transmission system are engaged and disengaged; also: a lever for controlling such a mechanism

gear up *vi* (1951): to get ready (the team is *gearing up* for the big game)



gecko

gear-wheel \ˈɡɛər.hwél, -hwəl\ *n* (ca. 1874): GEAR *ba*(2)

Geat \ˈɡeɪt, -ɡəːt, -ya:t\ *n* [OE *Ġeāt*] (bef. 12c): a member of a Scandinavian people of southern Sweden to which the legendary hero Beowulf belonged — Geat-ish \ˈɡeɪ-ɪsh, -ɡə-, -ya:-\ *adj*

gecko \ˈɡeɪ.kə\ *n*, *pl* geck-os or geck-oes [perh. fr. Malay dial. *geˈkok*] (1774): any of numerous small harmless chiefly tropical and nocturnal insectivorous lizards (family Gekkonidae)

ge-dank-en-ex-per-i-ment \ˈɡə-ˈdāŋ-kən-ɪk-sper-ə-mənt\ *also* -ˌspir-ə\ *n* [G. fr. *Gedanke* thought — *Experiment* experiment] (1941): an experiment carried out in thought only

gee \ˈɡiː\ *vb* [origin unknown] (1628) *vb* *imper* — used as a direction to turn to the right or move ahead; compare *ˈhaw* — *vi* *gee*; *gee-ing* — to turn to the right side

gee *interj* [euphemism for *Jesus*] (1895) — used as an introductory expletive or to express surprise or enthusiasm

gee *n* (1926) 1: the letter *g* 2 [brand]: *slang*: a thousand dollars

gee-gaw \ˈɡiː.ɡəʊ, -ˈɡeɪ-ə\ *var* of GEWGAW

geek \ˈɡeɪk\ *n* [prob. fr. E dial. *geek*, *geek* fool, fr. LG *geck*, fr. MLG] (1914) 1: a person often of an intellectual bent who is disapproved of 2: a carnival performer often billed as a wild man whose act usu. includes biting the head off a live chicken or snake — geeky \ˈɡeɪ-kē\ *adj*

geese *pl* of GOOSE

gee-whiz \ˈɡiː.hwiːz, -ˈwiːz\ *adj* (1934) 1: designed to arouse wonder or excitement or to amplify the merits or significance of something esp. by the use of clever or sensational language (play-by-play specialists who wallow in — banality — Jack Gould) 2: marked by spectacular or astonishing qualities or achievement (— technology) 3: characterized by wide-eyed enthusiasm, excitement, and wonder

gee whiz \ˌ(ɡ)ɛ-ˌwɪz\ *interj* (1885): -GEE

geez *var* of JEEZ

Ge-ez \ˈɡeɪ-zɪ, -ˈɡeɪ-, -ˈgez, -ˈgə-ː\ *n* (1790): a Semitic language formerly spoken in Ethiopia and still used as the liturgical language of the Christian church in Ethiopia

gee-zer \ˈɡeɪ-zər\ *n* [prob. alter. of *Sc guiser* (one in disguise)] (1885): a queer, odd, or eccentric person — used esp. of elderly men

ge-fil-te fish \ˈɡə-fil-tə-ː\ *n* [Yiddish, lit., stuffed fish] (1892): balls or cakes of seasoned minced fish usu. simmered in a fish stock or baked in a tomato sauce

ge-gen-schein \ˈɡə-ɡənˌʃaɪn\ *n*, *often* *cap* [G. fr. *gegen* against, counter- — *Schein* shine] (1830): a faint light about 20° across on the celestial sphere opposite the sun probably caused by backscatter of sunlight by solar-system dust

Ge-hen-na \ˈɡiː-he-nə\ *n* [E.L. fr. Gk *Geenna*, fr. Heb *Gəˈ Hinnôm*, lit., valley of Hinnom] (1594) 1: a place or state of misery 2: HELL

la(2)

Gei-ger counter \ˈɡiː-ɡər-\ *n* [Hans Geiger + 1945 Ger. physicist] (1924): an instrument for detecting the presence and intensity of radiations (as cosmic rays or particles from a radioactive substance) by means of the ionizing effect on an enclosed gas which results in a pulse that is amplified and fed to a device giving a visible or audible indication

Gei-ger-Müller counter \ˈɡiː-ɡər-ˌmjuː-lər, -ˈmɪr-, -ˈmɔ-ː\ *n* [W. Müller, 20th cent. Ger. physicist] (1932): GEIGER COUNTER

gei-sha \ˈɡəː-shə, -ˈgə-ː\ *n*, *pl* gei-sha or geishas [Jp. fr. *gei art + -sha* person] (1887): a Japanese girl or woman who is trained to provide entertaining and lighthearted company esp. for a man or a group of men

gel \ˈɡel\ *n* [gelatin] (1399) 1: a colloid in a more solid form than a sol; broadly: JELLY 2: a thin colored transparent sheet used over a stage light to color it 3: a gelatinous preparation used in styling hair

ʌʌ abur ʌʌ kitten, F table ʌʌ further ʌʌ ash ʌʌ ace ʌʌ mop, mar
 ʌʌ out ʌʌ chin ʌʌ bet ʌʌ easy ʌʌ go ʌʌ hit ʌʌ ice ʌʌ job
 ʌʌ sing ʌʌ go ʌʌ law ʌʌ boy ʌʌ thin ʌʌ the ʌʌ loot ʌʌ foot
 ʌʌ ver ʌʌ vision ʌʌ k, ʌʌ œ, œ, ʌʌ see Guide to Pronunciation

gel *v* **gelled**; **gelling** (1917): to change into or take on the form of a gel: **SET** — **gel-able** *v* [*je-lä-bäl*] *adj*
gel-a-da *n* **baboon** [*je-lä-dä*, *ge-*; *je-lä-dä* *n* [Amharic *äällada*] (1878): a large long-haired primate (*Theropithecus gelada*) of Ethiopia related to the baboon — called also *gelada*
gel-län-dä-sprung [*ge-län-dä-shprün*, *-sprün*] *n* [*G. fr. Gelände* open fields + *Sprung* jump] (1931): a jump usu. over an obstacle in skiing that is made from a low crouch with the aid of both ski poles
gel-ate [*je-lät*] *v* **gel-at-ed**; **gel-at-ing** (1915): **GEL**
gel-a-tin also **gel-a-tine** [*je-lä-tän*] *n* [*F. gelatine* edible jelly, gelatin, fr. *It. gelatina*, fr. *gelato*, pp. of *gelare* to freeze, fr. *L.* — more at **COLD**] (1800) 1: glutinous material obtained from animal tissues by boiling; esp. a colloidal protein used as a food, in photography, and in medicine 2 a: any of various substances (as agar) resembling gelatin b: an edible jelly made with gelatin 3: **GEL** 2
gel-a-ti-ni-za-tion [*je-lä-tän-ä-zä-shän*, *je-lä-tän-ä*] *n* (1843): the process of converting into a gelatinous form or into a jelly — **gel-a-ti-ni-ze** [*je-lä-tän-iz*, *je-lä-tän-ä*] *v*
gel-at-i-nous [*je-lät-näs*, *je-lät-näs*] *adj* (1766) 1: resembling gelatin or jelly 2: viscous (a — precipitate) 2: of, relating to, or containing gelatin — **gel-at-i-nous-ly** *adv* — **gel-at-i-nous-ness** *n*
je-lä-tion [*je-lä-shän*] *n* [*L. gelation*, *gelatio*, fr. *gelare*] (1854): the action or process of freezing
gel-ation [*je-lä-shän*] *n* [*gel* + *-ation*] (1915): the formation of a gel from a sol
ge-la-to [*je-lä-tä*] *n*, *pl* *-ti* [*-täl*] also *-tos* [*It. lit., frozen*] (1929): a soft rich ice cream containing little or no air
geld [*geld*] *v* [*ME. fr. ON gelda*; akin to OE *gelde* sterile] (14c) 1: **CASTRATE** 2: to deprive of a natural or essential part (sick of work- ingmen being —ed of their natural expression — *Atlantic*)
geld [*OE gield*, *geld* service, tribute; akin to OE *gieldan* to pay, yield — more at **YIELD**] (1610): the crown tax paid under Anglo-Saxon and Norman kings
geld-ing [*gel-din*] *n* [*ME. fr. ON gelding*, fr. *gelda*] (14c) 1: a castrated animal; *specif.*: a castrated male horse 2 *archaic*: EUNUCH
ge-lée [*zhä-lä*] *n* [*F. jelly*, fr. *MF.* — more at **JELLY**] (1666): a cosmetic gel
gel electrophoresis *n* (1960): electrophoresis in which molecules (as proteins and nucleic acids) migrate through a gel and esp. a polyacryl- amide gel and separate into bands according to size
gel-id [*je-läd*] *adj* [*L. gelidus*, fr. *gelu* frost, cold — more at **COLD**] (1599): extremely cold: *ICY* (~ water) (a man of ~ reserve — *New Yorker*) — **gel-id-ity** [*je-lä-dä-ti*, *je-lä*] *n* — **gel-id-ly** [*je-läd-lä*] *adv*
gel-ig-nite [*je-lig-nit*] *n* [*gelatin* + *L. ignis* fire + *E. -ite* more at **IGNEOUS**] (1889): a dynamite in which the adsorbent base is largely potassium nitrate or a similar nitrate usu. with some wood pulp
gel-lant [*je-länt*] *n* (1956): a substance used to produce gelling
gel permeation chromatography *n* (1966): chromatography in which macromolecules (as polymers) in a solution are separated by size on a column packed with a gel (as of polystyrene)
gelt [*gelt*] *n* [*D & G geld* & *Yiddish gelt*; all akin to OE *geld* 'geld'] (ca. 1529): MONEY
gem [*gem*] *n* [*ME. gemme*, fr. *MF. fr. L. gemma* bud, gem] (14c) 1 a: JEWEL b: a precious or sometimes semiprecious stone cut and polished for ornament 2 a: something prized esp. for great beauty or perfection b: a highly prized or well-beloved person 3: **MUFFIN**
gem-v **gemmed**; **gem-ming** (1610): to adorn with or as if with gems
Ge-ma-ra [*ge-mär-ä*, *-mör-ä*] *n* [*Aram gemärä* completion] (1613): a commentary on the Mishnah forming the second part of the Talmud — **Ge-ma-ric** [*je-mä-rik*] *adj* — **Ge-ma-ris-t** [*je-mä-ris-t*] *n*
ge-mein-schaft [*ge-min-shäft*] *n* [*G. community*, fr. *gemein* common, general (fr. *OHG gmeini*) + *-schaft* -ship — more at **MEAN**] (1937): a spontaneously arising organic social relationship characterized by strong reciprocal bonds of sentiment and kinship within a common tradition; also: a community or society characterized by this relationship — compare **GESELLSCHAFT**
gem-i-nal [*je-mä-näl*] *adj* [*L. geminus* twin] (1967): relating to or char- acterized by two usu. similar substituents on the same atom — **gem-i-nal-ly** [*näl-lä*] *adv*
gem-i-nate [*je-mä-nät*, *-nät*] *adj* [*L. geminatus*, pp. of *geminare* to double, fr. *geminus* twin] (15c) 1: arranged in pairs: **DUPLICATE** 2: being a sequence of identical speech sounds (as in *meanness* or Italian *notte* 'not-tye' 'night')
gem-i-nate [*je-mä-nät*] *v* **nat-ed**; **nat-ing** *v* (1637): to make geminate ~ *v*: to be or become geminate — **gem-i-nation** [*je-mä-nä-shän*] *n*
Gem-ini [*je-mä-nä*, *-näl*] *n* [*pl* but *sing* in constr.] [*L. (gen. Geminorum)*, lit., the twins (Castor and Pollux)] 1: the 3d zodiacal constellation pictorially represented as the twins Castor and Pollux sitting together and located on the opposite side of the Milky Way from Taurus and Orion 2 a: the 3d sign of the zodiac in astrology — see **ZODIAC** table b: one born under the sign of Gemini
gem-ma [*je-mä-nä*] *n*, *pl* **gem-mae** [*je-mä*] (1830): BUD; broadly: an asexual reproductive body that becomes detached from a parent plant
gem-ma-tion [*je-mä-shän*] *n* [*ca. 1839*]: reproduction by gemmae
gem-mule [*je-mä-yül*] *n* [*F. fr. L. gemmula*, dim. of *gemma*] (ca. 1847): a small bud; a: a theoretical particle proposed in the theory of pangenesis that is shed by a somatic cell and contains all the information necessary to reproduce that cell type (as in an offspring) b: a reproductive bud produced by freshwater and some marine sponges that consists of a usu. hardened aggregate of cells
gem-my [*je-mä*] *adj* (15c) 1: having the characteristics desired in a gemstone 2: **BRIGHT**; **GLITTERING**
gem-ol-o-gist also **gem-mol-o-gist** [*je-mä-lä-jist*, *je-lä*] *n* (1931): a specialist in gems; *specif.*: one who appraises gems
gem-ol-o-gy or **gem-mol-o-gy** [*je-mä-lä-jä*] *n* [*L. gemma* gem] (1811): the science of gems — **gem-ol-og-i-cal** [*je-mä-lä-jä-käl*] *adj*
ge-mot or **ge-mote** [*ge-möt*, *je-mä*] *n* [*OE gemot*, fr. *ge-* (perfective prefix) + *mōt* assembly — more at **CO-MOOT**] (bef. 12c): a judicial or legislative assembly in Anglo-Saxon England
gems-bok [*gemz-bäk*] *n* [*Afrk. fr. G. Gemsbock* male chamois, fr. *Gems* chamois + *Bock* male goat] (1777): a large and strikingly marked oryx (*Oryx gazella*) formerly abundant in southern Africa
gem-stone [*je-m-stön*] *n* (bef. 12c): a mineral or petrified material that when cut and polished can be used in jewelry

ge-müt-lich [*ge-müt-lik*, *-müt-lik*] *adj* [*G. fr. MHG gemüetlich* ant. fr. *gemüete* mentality, mind] (1852): agreeably pleasant
gen [*gen*] *n* [*perh. fr. general information*] (1940) chiefly *Brit*: **MATION** 2a
gen- or **geno-** *comb form* [*Gk genos* birth, race, kind — more at **GEN**] 1: race (genocide) 2: genus: kind (genotype)
gen- or **geno-** *comb form*: **gene** (genome)
gen also **-gene** *n* *comb form* [*F. -gene*, fr. *Gk. -genēs* born; akin to *genos* birth] 1: producer (androgen) 2: one that is (so) produced (cultigen)
gen-darme [*zhän-därm* also *jän-ä*] *n* [*F. fr. MF. back-form* *gendarmes*, pl. of *gent d'armes* lit., armed people] (1796) 1: a member of a body of soldiers esp. in France serving as an armed police for the maintenance of public order 2: **POLICE OFFICER**
gen-dar-mer-ie or **gen-dar-mery** [*zhän-där-mä-rä*, *jän-ä*] *n*, *pl* [*F. gendarmerie*, fr. *gendarme*] (ca. 1796): a body of gendarmes
gen-dar [*je-n-där*] *n* [*ME gendre*, fr. *MF genre*, *gendre*, fr. *L. genus* birth, race, kind, gender — more at **KIN**] (14c) 1 a: a within a grammatical class (as noun, pronoun, adjective, or verb) language that is partly arbitrary but also partly based on dis- creet characteristics (as shape, social rank, manner of existence, etc.) and that determines agreement with and selection of other grammatical forms b: a membership of a word or a grammatical form in such a subclass c: an inflectional form showing membership in such a subclass d: **SEX** (the feminine ~) b: the behavioral, mental, or psychological traits typically associated with one sex
gender *v* **gender-ed**; **gender-ing** [*dä-ä-ä-ä*] [*ME gendren*, *gender*, fr. *L. generare* — more at **GENERATE**] (14c): **ENGENDER**
gender bender *n* (1980): a person who dresses and behaves as a member of the opposite sex — **gender-bending** *adj* or *n
gender-ed [*je-n-där-d*] *adj* (1972): reflecting the experience, prob- ably or orientations of one sex more than the other (~ language)
gene [*jen*] *n* [*G. Gen*, short for *Pangen*, fr. *pan-* + *gen*] (1911): a specific sequence of nucleotides in DNA or RNA that is located on a germ plasm usu. on a chromosome and that is the functional unit of inheritance controlling the transmission and expression of one or more traits by specifying the structure of a particular polypeptide and protein or controlling the function of other genetic material
ge-ne-al-o-gist [*je-nä-lä-jist* also *-älä*] *n* also *je-nä-lä* *n* (1666) person who traces or studies the descent of persons or families
ge-ne-al-o-gy [*je-nä-lä-jä*] *n*, *pl* *-gies* [*ME genealogie*, fr. *MF. fr. LL. logia*, fr. *Gk. fr. genea* race, family + *-logia* -logy; akin to *Gk. race*] (14c) 1: an account of the descent of a person, family, or from an ancestor or from older forms 2: regular descent of a family, or group of organisms from a progenitor or older form 3: the study of family pedigrees — **ge-ne-a-log-i-cal** [*je-nä-lä-jä-käl*] *adj* — **ge-ne-a-log-i-cal-ly** [*je-nä-lä-jä-käl-lä*] *adv*
gene amplification *n* (1968): replication and esp. massive replication (as in the polymerase chain reaction) of the genetic material in a genome
gene conversion *n* (1955): a genetic process in which a heterozygote with one damaged strand of DNA produces gametes in an abnor- mal ratio (as 3:1) instead of the normal 1:1 Mendelian ratio of repair of the damaged strand with genetic material complementary to the other strand
gene flow *n* (1947): the passage and establishment of genes from one breeding population into the gene pool of another by hybrid- ization and backcrossing
gene frequency *n* (1930): the ratio of the number of a specified allele in a population to the total of all alleles at its genetic locus
gene mutation *n* (1927): **POINT MUTATION**
gene pool *n* (1946): the collection of genes of all the individuals in an interbreeding population
genera *pl* of **GENUS**
gen-er-a-ble [*je-nä-rä-bäl*, *je-nä-ä*] *adj* (15c): capable of being generated
gen-er-al [*je-nä-räl*, *je-nä-ä*] *adj* [*ME. fr. MF. fr. L. generalis* t. genus kind, class — more at **KIN**] (14c) 1: involving, applicable to affecting the whole 2: involving, relating to, or applicable to a member of a class, kind, or group (the ~ equation of a straight line); not confined by specialization or careful limitation 4: below the common nature of a group of like individuals: **GENERIC** 5: ap- plicable to or characteristic of the majority of individuals in a group: **PREVALENT** b: concerned or dealing with universal rather than particular aspects 6: relating to, determined by, or concerned with elements rather than limited details (bearing a ~ resemblance to the original) 7: holding superior rank or taking precedence over others similarly titled (the ~ manager)
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general agent *n* (1835) 1: one employed to transact general business entrusted to him by his principal 2: an insurance agent working within a specified area
general assembly *n* (1619) 1: the highest governing body in a religious denomination (as the United Presbyterian Church) 2: a legislative assembly; esp. a U.S. state legislature 3 *cap G&A*: the deliberative body of the United Nations
general aviation *n* (1966): the operation of civilian aircraft not under the control of a common carrier; also: such aircraft collectively
General Court *n* (1629): a legislative assembly; *specif.*: the legisla- ture in Massachusetts and New Hampshire
general delivery *n* (1846): a department of a post office that handles the delivery of mail at a post office window to persons who call for it
general election (1716): an election usu. held at regular intervals in which candidates are elected in all or most constituencies of a state
gen-er-al-ize, **gen-er-al-ized** *Brit v* **GENERALIZE**, **GENERALIZED**
gen-er-al [*je-nä-räl*, *je-nä-ä*] *adj* [*ME. fr. MF. fr. L. generalis* t. genus kind, class — more at **KIN**] (14c) 1: involving, applicable to affecting the whole 2: involving, relating to, or applicable to a member of a class, kind, or group (the ~ equation of a straight line); not confined by specialization or careful limitation 4: below the common nature of a group of like individuals: **GENERIC** 5: ap- plicable to or characteristic of the majority of individuals in a group: **PREVALENT** b: concerned or dealing with universal rather than particular aspects 6: relating to, determined by, or concerned with elements rather than limited details (bearing a ~ resemblance to the original) 7: holding superior rank or taking precedence over others similarly titled (the ~ manager)
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